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The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication compiled and edited in the Division of Publications, Office of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes press releases on foreign policy issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information is included concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest.

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6 '48

Status of Work of the Third Regular Session of the General Assembly as of December 12, 1948¹

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, PLENARY

Item	Action	Meeting	Date
1. Opening of session by Chairman of Delegation of Argentina.		136	Sept. 21
2. Appointment of Credentials Committee . . .	Appointed Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ecuador, France, Iran, Ukraine, Sweden, Yemen.	136	Sept. 21
	Report approved	139	Sept. 23
	2d Report approved		Dec. 8
3. Election of President	Evatt of Australia	136	Sept. 21
4. Constitution of the Main Committee and Election of Officers.	Committee 1—Spaak, Belgium	142	Sept. 21
	2—Santa Cruz, Mexico	56	
	3—Malik, Lebanon	84	
	4—Entezam, Iran	50	
	5—Wilgress, Canada	104	
	6—Alfaro, Panama	61	
5. Election of Vice Presidents	China, France, Mexico, Poland, U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.	138	Sept. 22
6. Notification by SRG under article 12, par. 2, of the Charter.	Presented to plenary	139	Sept. 23
7. Adoption of agenda	Adopted after rejection of several proposals to delete items 14, 16, 17, 19, 44.	142	Sept. 24
	Decided to delay item on treatment of Indians in South Africa.	146	Sept. 28
	Added after report of General Committee: resolution on prohibition of atomic weapons and reduction of armaments (U.S.S.R.) referred to Committee 1.	147	Sept. 28
	Resolution for great powers to renew efforts to compose differences (Mexico) referred to Committee 1.	150	Oct. 8
8. Opening of general debate	39 countries spoke	139	Sept. 23
	Ended	148	Sept. 29
9. Report of SRG on work of Organization . . .			
10. Election to Security Council	Cuba, Norway, Egypt	149	Oct. 8
Election to Ecosoc	China, France, India, Peru, Belgium, Chile . . .	149	Oct. 8
11. Election of five members of ICJ (article XVII, par. 1, of Statute).	Elected 5: Hsu Mo, China; Badawi, Egypt; Read, Canada; Winiarski, Poland; Moricic, Yugoslavia.	152-153	Oct. 23
12. Progressive development of International law—election of members of ILc.	Elected 15 members: Alfaro, Panama; Amado, Brazil; Briery, U.N.; Cordoba, Mexico; Francois, Netherlands; Hsu, China; Hudson, U.S.; Koratsky, U.S.S.R.; Rau, India; Scelle, France; Spiropoulos, Greece; Yepes, Colombia; Sandstrom, Sweden; El-Khoury, Syria; Zourek, Czechoslovakia.	154-55	Nov. 3

¹ EDITOR'S NOTE: This document, an informal compilation, was prepared by the Reference and Research Branch of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations from daily press reports and from reports of the International Broadcasting Division of the Department of State.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, PLENARY—Continued

Item	Action	Meeting	Date
13. Recommendation of SC to GA regarding participation of non-U.N. member, party to ICJ statute, in election of ICJ judges.	Adopted	150	Oct. 8
14. Draft protocol to bring under control drugs outside the scope of the Convention on July 13, 1931, for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, as amended by the protocol signed at Lake Success on Dec. 11, 1946: item proposed by Ecosoc.	Approved	150	Oct. 8
15. Financial report and accounts for the financial period ended Dec. 31, 1947, and report of Board of Auditors.	Approved	150	Oct. 8
16. ICEF: annual audit of accounts of fund: report of Srg.	Approved	150	Oct. 8
17. Annual report of the Staff Benefit Committee on operation of pension fund.	Approved	150	Oct. 8
18. Reports of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.	Approved report on travel and subsistence expenses with modifications.	150	Oct. 8
19. Organization of a U.N. postal service; report of Srg.	Approved Committee 5 recommendations . . .	150	Oct. 8
20. Composition of Secretariat and principle of geographic distribution: report of Srg.	Approved Committee 5 recommendations . . .	150	Oct. 8
21. Permanent invitation to Director General of Organization of American States to assist at sessions of the General Assembly: proposed by Argentina.	Approved	151	Oct. 16
22. Appointments to fill vacancies in membership of subsidiary bodies of General Assembly.	Approved Committee 5 recommendations on all bodies.	151	Oct. 16
a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.	Approved appointment of Hall (U. S.) to ABQ		Nov. 18
b) Committee on Contributions.			
c) Board of Auditors.			
d) Investments Committee.			
23. Appointment to fill vacancy in membership of Committee on Contributions in replacement of Dr. Jan Papanek: item proposed by Czechoslovakia.	Approved Committee 5 report rejecting Czechoslovak resolution.	151	Oct. 16
24. Appointment to fill vacancy in membership of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in replacement of Dr. Jan Papanek: item proposed by Czechoslovakia.	Approved Committee 5 report rejecting Czechoslovak resolution.	151	Oct. 16
25. Appeal to great powers to renew their effort to compose their differences and establish lasting peace: item proposed by Mexico.	Adopted Mexican proposal	154	Nov. 3
26. Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements: report of Srg.	Approved Committee 6 report	155	Nov. 3
27. Information from non-self-governing territories:	Approved Committee 4 report	155	Nov. 3
a) Summary and analysis of information transmitted under article 73e of Charter: report of Srg.	Approved Committee 4 recommendations on composition of special committee.		Nov. 18
b) Information transmitted under article 73e: report of Special Committee.			
28. Reports of the Atomic Energy Commission: resolution of Security Council.	Adopted Canadian resolution and rejected U.S.S.R. proposal.	156-157	Nov. 4

THE UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, PLENARY—Continued

Item	Action	Meeting	Date
29. General Committee proposal to establish an <i>ad hoc</i> political committee to consider six items of Committee 1 agenda.	Adopted	158	Nov. 15
30. Committee 5 report on assessments scale . . . a) Assessments scale for 1949 budget. b) U.S. proposal to establish a percentage ceiling.	Approved Committee 5 recommendation . . .	159-160	Nov. 18
31. Plan for tax equalization for U.N. Secretariat.	Approved Committee 5 recommendation . . .	159-160	Nov. 18
32. Plan for U.N. telecommunications system . .	Approved Committee 5 recommendation . . .	159-160	Nov. 18
33. Transfer to U.N. of UNRRA residual assets . .	Approved Committee 5 recommendation . . .	159-160	Nov. 18
34. Progress Report on U.N. Headquarters . . .	Approved Committee 5 recommendation . . .	159-160	Nov. 18
35. Provisions for verbatim records of Ecosoc, TC.	Approved Committee 5 recommendation . . .	159-160	Nov. 18
36. Resolution on working capital fund advances (including plan for financing International Conference on Trade and Employment).	Approved Committee 5 recommendation . . .	159-160	Nov. 18
37. TC report	Adopted 4 resolutions on TC report	159-160	Nov. 18
38. Transfer to U.N. of LN functions on economic statistics.	Committee 6 recommendations approved . . .	160	Nov. 18
39. Finland's application for membership in ICAO.	Joint Committee 2 and 3 recommendation approved.	159-160	Nov. 18
40. U.N. Agreement with IMCO	Joint Committee 2 and 3 recommendation approved.	159-160	Nov. 18
41. U.N. Agreement with Iro	Joint Committee 2 and 3 recommendation approved.	161	Nov. 18
42. Ecosoc report: a) Authorization to regional Economic Commissions to hold two sessions in 1949 if necessary. b) Recommendation that Ecosoc take geographical distribution into consideration in elections to subsidiary organs. c) Migration	Joint Committee 2 and 3 recommendation approved. Joint Committee 2 and 3 recommendation approved. Joint Committee 2 and 3 recommendation approved.	161 161 161	Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Nov. 18
43. Invitation to member states to submit views on possible need to increase Ecosoc membership from 18 to 24.	Joint Committee 2 and 3 recommendation approved.	161	Nov. 18
44. Request to Syg to continue efforts to improve coordination between U.N. and specialized agencies.	Joint Committee 2 and 3 and Committee 5 recommendation approved.	161	Nov. 18
45. Prohibition of atomic weapons and disarmament.	Adopted Committee 1 majority resolution and rejected U.S.S.R. proposal.		Nov. 19
46. Palestinian refugee relief assistance	Adopted Committee 3 recommendation		Nov. 19
47. Discriminations practiced by certain states in international trade obstructing normal development of trade relations and contrary to purposes and principles of U.N. Charter.	Confirmed Committee 2 decision	164-165	Nov. 26
48. Report of the Government of USAF on administration of South West Africa.	Adopted Committee 4 resolution	164-165	Nov. 26
49. Threats to political independence and territorial integrity of Greece.	Adopted U.S. resolution criticizing Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia and continuing UNSCOP. Adopted Belgian proposal to return Greek children now abroad to Greece.	166-167 166-167	Nov. 27 Nov. 27
50. Advisability of establishing a permanent committee of GA, IC report.	Approved continuation of IC for another year		Dec. 3

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, PLENARY—Continued

Item	Action	Meeting	Date
51. Transfer to U.N. of functions exercised by French Government under agreement of May 18, 1904, and convention of May 4, 1919, for suppression of white slave traffic, and under agreement of May 4, 1910, for suppression of obscene publications; item proposed by Ecosoc.	Approved transfer of functions to U.N . . .	. . . 4 .	Dec. 3
52. Permanent missions to U.N	Approved Committee 6 recommendation . . .	. . . . .	Dec. 3
53. Reparation for injuries incurred in service of U.N.	Asked ICJ for opinion	4	Dec. 3
54. Chap. II of Ecosoc report	Adopted 4 Committee 2 resolutions aimed at promoting economic development.	. . . . .	. . .
55. Declaration of old age rights	Approved Committee 3 proposal that Ecosoc study Argentine Declaration.	4	Dec. 4
56. Establishment of an international center for training in public administration.	Approved Committee 5 proposal to begin preparatory work for establishment of an international center.	. . . 4 .	Dec. 4
57. Problem of adjournment and unfinished business.	Decided to adjourn Dec. 11, hold 2d part of session in New York, Apr. 1, 1949.	. . . . .	Dec. 6
58. Proposal for adoption of Spanish as working language of GA.	Approved adoption of Spanish as working language.	. . . . .	Dec. 7
	Approved Committee 6, recommended revised rules of procedure to conform to decision.	. . . . .	Dec. 11
59. Report of Staff Benefit Committee submitting draft resolutions for a permanent pension scheme.	Approved Committee 5 recommendations . . .	. . . . .	Dec. 7
60. Question of disposition of former Italian Colonies.	Postponed until 2d part of session . . . . .	. . . . .	Dec. 8
61. Privileges and immunities of U.N.	Adopted Committee 6 recommendation . . .	. . . . .	Dec. 8
62. Admission of new members	Asked SC to reconsider 12 blocked applications	. . . . .	Dec. 8
63. Problem of wasting food in certain countries.	Called on all nations to take measures against food wastage and condemned profiteering on food.	. . . . .	Dec. 8
64. Report of Executive Board of ICEF	Approved annual report . . . . .	. . . . .	Dec. 8
65. Question of continuing through 1949 the UNAC and question of modifying resolution adopted by Ecosoc in relation thereto.	Continued UNAC but merged it with ICEF . .	. . . . .	Dec. 8
66. Advisory social welfare services	Approved program of continued services for 1949.	. . . . .	Dec. 8
67. Genocide: draft convention and report of Ecosoc.	Unanimously approved convention . . . . .	. . . . .	Dec. 9
68. International Declaration of Human Rights.	Adopted Universal Declaration of Human Rights (48-0, 8 abstentions).	. . . . .	Dec. 10
69. Palestine: progress report of U.N. mediator in Palestine.	Established Palestine Conciliation Commission consisting of France, Turkey, U.S.	4	Dec. 11
70. Approval of supplementary agreements with specialized agencies concerning use of U.N. <i>laissez-passer</i> .	Approved Committee 6 recommendations . . .	. . . . .	Dec. 11
71. Transfer of assets of League of Nations. . .	Approved Committee 5 recommendations . . .	. . . 4 .	Dec. 11
72. Budget estimates for financial year 1949 including resolutions on working capital fund, unforeseen expenditures.	Approved figure of \$43,487,128 for U.N. 1949 budget; \$20,000,000 working capital fund; \$2,000,000 for unforeseen expenses.	. . . . .	Dec. 11
73. Problem of independence of Korea	Adopted Committee 1 recommendations . . .	. . . . .	Dec. 12

COMMITTEE 1

Item	Action	Meeting	Date
1. ³ Reports of the Atomic Energy Commission: res. of Security Council.	Discussion Referred to Sub-Committee Adopted revised Canadian resolution. (1) approval of Atomic Energy Committee majority findings and proposals. (2) concern at impasse in AEC resulting from U.S.S.R. refusal to support majority. (3) requests Five Powers plus Canada to consult to determine basis for agreement on international control. (4) call for AEC to resume meetings to study further subjects it considers practicable and useful. Passed 41-6.	153 166	Oct. 7 Oct. 20
2. ³ Prohibition of atomic weapons and reduction by ½ armaments and armed forces of permanent members of Security Council: item proposed by U.S.S.R.	Referred to Sub-Committee Rejected U.S.S.R. resolution for ½ reduction of arms by Big Five. Sent majority resolution calling for establishment of an armaments control organ, report to 4th session of GA.	160 198	Oct. 15 Nov. 13
3. ³ Palestine: progress report of U.N. mediator on Palestine.	Discussion commenced. Deferred Resumed Palestinian debate Completed general debate Adopted draft resolution on Palestine establishing a conciliation commission.	169 200 212-213	Oct. 23 Nov. 15 Nov. 25 Dec. 4
4. ³ Appeal to great powers to renew their efforts to compose their differences and establish lasting peace: item proposed by Mexico.	Referred to Sub-Committee Adopted unanimously	167 168	Oct. 21 Oct. 22
5. ³ Threats to political independence and territorial integrity of Greece: report of UNSCOB.	a) Adopted resolution finding Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria guilty of disturbing Balkan peace; reestablishing UNSCOB. b) Adopted Australian proposal for initiation of new attempts in Paris at settlement by representatives of Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, GA President, Srg. c) Adopted resolution urging return of 195 Greek children.	191-193	Nov. 10 Nov. 11
6. ³ Problem of independence of Korea: report of UNTCOK; report of Interim Committee of GA.	Voted against inviting representatives of Russian-occupied Korea to participate in Korean debate. Decided to invite representatives of South Korean Government to participate in debate. Declared South Korea regime only lawful, freely elected government of country. Created new Korean Commission to assist in unification of country and in withdrawal of occupation troops.	. . . . . . . . . . . .	Nov. 15 Dec. 6 Dec. 8
7. ³ Question of disposal of former Italian Colonies: item proposed by U.S., France, U.K., U.S.S.R.			
8. ³ Question of Franco Spain: implementation of resolution and recommendation of GA of Dec. 12, 1946, and Nov. 17, 1947: item proposed by Poland.			
9. ³ Treatment of Indians in USAF.			

³ Plenary action.³ Postponed until second part of Session.

AD HOC POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Item	Action	Meeting	Date
1. Election of officers	Romulo, Phil. (Chairman) Prochazka, Czecho. (Vice Chairman). Lafronte, Ecu. (Rapporteur).	1	Nov. 16
2. Priority of agenda	1) Creation of IC 2) Admission of new members. SC report last; decision on other items deferred.	1	Nov. 16
3. ¹ Advisability of establishing a permanent committee of GA, IC report.	Began discussion	2	Nov. 17
4. ¹ Admission of new members	Voted to extend IC for another year	5	Nov. 20
Report of SC.	Began discussion	6	Nov. 22
ICJ Advisory opinion.	Decided to ask SC to reconsider applications of Italy, Finland, Transjordan, Ireland, Portugal, and Austria.		Nov. 27
Admission to U.N. of Italy and all States whose applications have received 7 votes in SC: item proposed by Argentina.	Asked SC to reconsider Ceylon's membership application.		Dec. 2
5. ¹ U.N. Guard: item proposed by Srg.			
6. ¹ Problem of voting in SC	Adopted Four Power resolution providing for voluntary limitation of veto on admission of new members and other classes of problems.		Dec. 4
a) IC report.			
b) Convocation of general conference under art. 109 of Charter to study question of veto in SC: item proposed by Argentina.			
7. ¹ Study of methods for promotion of international cooperation in political field: report of IC.	Adopted 2 resolutions on pacific settlement and disputes.		Dec. 9
8. ¹ Report of the Security Council.			

COMMITTEE 2

1. ¹ Chapter II of Ecosoc report.	Discussion commenced. 1) Recommended expediting consideration of establishment of ECME and entire economic development program.	58	Oct. 4
	2) Adopted resolution calling for technical assistance to underdeveloped areas, on training of workers.	81	Nov. 15
2. ¹ Discriminations practiced by certain states in international trade obstructing normal development of trade relations and contrary to purposes and principles of U.N. Charter: item proposed by Poland.	Discussion commenced. Decided not to take action on Polish charge Adopted report on trade discrimination	69 76 82	Nov. 2 Nov. 12 Nov. 20
3. ¹ Problem of wasting food in certain countries: item proposed by Poland.	Ended general debate on food; referred 2 resolutions to Drafting Committee. Completed action.	82	Nov. 20

COMMITTEES 2 AND 3

1. ¹ Chapters I, IV, VI, V of Ecosoc report . . .	Discussion commenced. Completed discussion of migration by referring record of debate to Ecosoc.	25 37	Oct. 5 Nov. 11
2. ¹ Agreements with specialized agencies: a) Application of Finland for membership in Icao: item proposed by Srg.	Approved recommendation that GA tell Icao there is no objection to Finland as member of Icao.	30	Oct. 19

¹ Plenary action.² Postponed until second part of Session.

COMMITTEES 2 AND 3—Continued

Item	Action	Meeting	Date
2. ² Agreements with specialized agencies—con.			
b) Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization: item proposed by Ecosoc.	Approved agreement between Imco and Ecosoc but rejected Indian move urging states ratify relevant convention.	29	Oct. 18
c) International Refugee Organization: item proposed by Ecosoc.	Approved resolution asking GA to approve agreement to bring Iro into relationship with U.N. as specialized agency.	30	Oct. 19
3. ² Relations with and coordination of specialized agencies: report of Syg.	Adopted resolution recommending Syg improve coordination between U.N. and specialized agencies.	35	Oct. 28
4. ² Increase to 24 of the number of member states represented in Ecosoc: item proposed by Argentina.	Proposal relating to increase in Ecosoc membership (Peru) adopted.	33	Oct. 23

COMMITTEE 3

1. ² Draft protocol to bring under control drugs outside the scope of the convention of July 13, 1931, for limiting the manufacturing and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, as amended by the protocol signed at Lake Success on Dec. 11, 1946: item proposed by Ecosoc.	Approved	88	Sept. 30
2. ² International Declaration of Human Rights: item proposed by Ecosoc.	Discussion commenced	85	Sept. 30
	Completed drafting		Nov. 30
	Began consideration of Drafting Sub-Committee recommendations on form of Declaration. § 1		Dec. 4
	Adopted final text		Dec. 6
3. ² Chapter III of Ecosoc report.	Took formal note of Ecosoc recommendations		Dec. 8
4. ² Report of the Exec. Board of International Children's Emergency Fund: item proposed by Ecosoc.	Approved report		Dec. 2
5. ² Question of continuing through 1949 the United Nations Appeal for Children and question of modifying the resolution adopted by Ecosoc in relation thereto: item proposed by Australia.	Began debate		Dec. 2
	Decided to place UNAC under ICEF		Dec. 3
6. ² Freedom of Information: report of Ecosoc.	Postponed until 2d part of session		Dec. 7
7. Refugees and displaced persons	Discussion	108	Oct. 20
a) Part III of progress report of U.N. mediator on Palestine: assistance to refugees. ²	Referred to Sub-Committee	118	Oct. 30
b) Problems of refugees and displaced persons: item proposed by Poland. ²	Approved 9 month assistance plan		Nov. 13
c) Repatriation, resettlement, and immigration of refugees and displaced persons: report of Ecosoc. ²			
8. ² Declaration of old age rights: item proposed by Argentina.	Item referred to Ecosoc for study		Dec. 1
9. ² Discriminations practiced by certain states against immigrating labor, and in particular against labor recruited from the ranks of refugees: item proposed by Poland.			

² Plenary action.² Postponed until second part of Session.

COMMITTEE 3—Continued

Item	Action	Meeting	Date ²
10. ¹ Advisory social welfare services: item proposed by Ecosoc.	Recommended continuation of services on same scale in 1949 as in 1948.	. . . .	Dec. 3
11. ¹ Creation of a subcommission of the Social Commission of Ecosoc on study of social problems of the aboriginal populations of the American continent.			

COMMITTEE 4

1. ¹ Information from non-self-governing territories:			
a) Summary and analysis of information transmitted under article 73e of Charter: report of Srg.	Discussion.		
b) Information transmitted under article 73e of the Charter: report of the special committee.	Approved resolution to continue through next year the special committee to study such information.	59	Oct. 16
	Passed resolution requiring administering powers to submit information on political conditions in areas under their control when important changes on legal status of these territories takes place.	58	Oct. 15
	Completed work on report	60	Oct. 18
	Elected special committee	74	Nov. 8
2. ¹ Report of the Trusteeship Council	Discussion commenced	61	Oct. 19
	Adopted measure asking administering powers to intensify efforts to increase educational possibilities.	71	Nov. 4
	Adopted resolution on administrative unions with prior consultation clause.	73	Nov. 6
	Completed consideration of TC report	75	Nov. 8
3. ¹ Report of the Government of Union of South Africa on the administration of South West Africa: report of Trusteeship Council.	Began discussion . . . . .	. . . .	Nov. 9
	Adopted resolution censuring USAF for not submitting a trust agreement on SWA; calling for continued submission of administrative reports.	84	Nov. 9
	Adopted report on USAF's administration of SWA thereby completing Committee 4 work.	85	Nov. 22

COMMITTEE 5

1. ¹ Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.	Recommended report on payment of travel and subsistence expenses for GA approval, except with respect to Commissions of inquiry or conciliation.	117	Oct. 4
	Chap. VI adopted by plenary	150	Oct. 8
	Approved recommendation to maintain high level of U.N. working capital fund at \$20,000,000.	156	Nov. 5
	Approved U.S. amendment to report providing for per diem for alternate representatives.	. . . .	Nov. 22
2. ¹ Financial report and accounts for the financial period ended Dec. 31, 1947 and report of board of auditors.	Adopted	109	Sept. 28

¹ Plenary action.² Postponed until second part of Session.

COMMITTEE 5—Continued

Item	Action	Meeting	Date
3. ³ International Children's Emergency Fund: annual audit of accounts of the fund: report of Srg.	Recommended for approval Chairman's resolution recommending GA approve financial report ending Dec. 31, 1947.	109	Sept. 28
4. ³ Annual report of the staff benefit committee on operation of the pension fund.	Adopted several specific proposals	108	Sept. 28
5. ³ Report of U.N. staff benefit committee submitting draft resolutions for a permanent pension scheme.	Approved general principles in staff benefit committee report.	109	Sept. 28
6. ³ Appointments to fill vacancies in membership of subsidiary bodies of GA:			
a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.	Recommended GA appointment of Aghnides, Greece; Kabushko, U.S.S.R.; Hsia, China; Asha, Syria.	123	Oct. 7
	Hall, U.S., elected to replace Stone, U.S. . . .	160	Nov. 15
b) Committee on Contributions.	Recommended GA appointment of Caganas, Mexico; Chernyshev, U.S.S.R.; Jacklin, USAF; Charron, France; Saksena, India; Kayfitz, Canada; Colbjornsen, Norway.	123	Oct. 7
c) Board of Auditors.	Agreed to recommend GA appointment of Auditor General of Denmark to Board.	123	Oct. 7
d) Investments Committee.	Recommended that GA approve appointment by Srg of Leslie R. Rounds, U.S.	123	Oct. 7
7. ³ Transfer of assets of League of Nations: report of Srg.	Agreed on liquidation, transfer, distribution of LN assets.	. . . .	Dec. 8
8. ³ Report of Committee on Contributions . .	Discussion commenced	111	Sept. 29
	Approved assessments scale.		
9. ³ Amendment of rule 149 of Rules of Procedure of GA to provide for recognition of principle of percentage ceiling in scale of assessments to meet expenses of U.N.: item proposed by U.S.	Discussion commenced	111	Sept. 29
	Approved resolution.		
10. ³ Tax equalization: proposed staff assessment plan; report of Srg.	Approved in principle U.S. res. but par. 11 to be voted on separately.	111	Sept. 29
	Adopted U.S. res. recommending approval in principle of Staff Contr. plan and appointment of special committee of tax experts.	111	Sept. 29
	Approved tax equalization plan	136	Oct. 20
11. ³ Proposal for adoption of Spanish as working language of GA: report of Srg.	In effect rejected proposal concurring with Srg on inadvisability.	136-137	Oct. 20
12. ³ Verbatim records:			
a) records of Ecosoc; item proposed by Ecosoc.	Approved.		
b) records of Trusteeship Council	Approved Advisory Committee's report on Trusteeship verbatim records (A/691).	150-51	Nov. 3
13. ³ Organization of a U.N. postal service: report of Srg.	Recommended to GA to take note of reports . .	115	Oct. 1
	Recommended to GA it approve principle of establishing U.N. postal Administration (Argentine proposal).	114	Oct. 1
	Agreed to Canadian proposal that execution of plan involve no financial loss for U.N.	114	Oct. 1
14. ³ U.N. telecommunications system: report of Srg.	Resolution adopted A/C.5/W.99	148	Oct. 30

³ Plenary action.

COMMITTEE 5—Continued

Item	Action	Meeting	Date
15. ³ Budget estimates for financial year 1949 . .	Discussion commenced	126	Oct. 11
	Approved budget estimates for U.N. public information program for 1949.	134	Oct. 18
	Approved new per diem allowances for Secretariat.	. . . .	Nov. 29
	Completed 2d reading of 1949 budget and approved final figure of \$38,692,578.	. . . .	Dec. 9
16. ³ Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses: report of Syg.	Approved unforeseen and extraordinary expenses resolution.		
17. ³ Composition of Secretariat and principle of geographic distribution: report of Syg.	Adopted drafting com. res. to recommend GA note progress of Syg in field of geographic distribution: recommends efforts be continued; reaffirms GA res. 43 (11) of Nov. 15, 1947. Combines Argentine res. and Brazilian amendment. See under Committee 2 and 3.	116	Oct. 2
18. ³ Relations with and coordination of specialized agencies and work programs of U.N. and specialized agencies: report of Syg.			
19. ³ Transfer to U.N. of residual assets and activities of UNRRA: item proposed by Syg.	Agreed to recommend GA approval of agreement between Syg and UNRRA Dir. Gen. (A/665).	147	Oct. 29
20. ³ Headquarters of U.N.; report of Syg . . .	Resolution on U.N. headquarters (A/C.5/W.98) approved.	149	Nov. 2
21. ³ Supplementary estimates for financial year 1948: report of Syg.	Approved	157	Nov. 6
22. ³ Appointment to fill vacancy in membership of committee on contributions in replacement of Dr. Jan Papanek: item proposed by Czechoslovakia.	Czechoslovak resolution on replacement of Dr. Papanek rejected.	123	Oct. 7
23. ³ Appointment to fill vacancy in membership of advisory committee on administrative and budgetary questions in replacement of Dr. Jan Papanek: item proposed by Czechoslovakia.	Czechoslovak resolution rejected	123	Oct. 7
24. ³ Establishment of an international center for training in public administration.	Discussion commenced . . . . .	. . . .	Nov. 17
	Approved Syg resolution . . . . .	. . . .	Nov. 23
25. ³ Supplementary budget estimates for 1949 . .	Concluded consideration; approved \$126,990 appropriation reduction.	. . . .	Dec. 1
a) Financial implications of assistance to Palestinian refugees (referred to Committee by Committee 3).	Decision taken . . . . .	. . . .	Nov. 16
b) Budget implications of Unscob resolution.	Approved 1949 budget estimates for Unscob at \$1,347,300.	. . . .	Nov. 22
c) Budget implications of Committee 2 resolution on technical assistance for economic development.	Approved increase in U.N. budget estimates by \$288,000.	. . . .	Nov. 25
d) Budget implications of continuance of IC (as recommended by <i>Ad Hoc</i> Political Committee).	Approved supplementary estimate . . . . .	. . . .	Nov. 29
e) Supplementary budget estimates for India-Pakistan Commission Indonesian Gov.	Approved. . . . .	. . . .	Dec. 3

* Plenary action.

Peaceful Adjustment Sought Through Palestine Conciliation Commission

STATEMENT BY JOHN FOSTER DULLES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY¹

Acting Chairman, U.S. Delegation to the General Assembly

The United States supports the resolution on Palestine which has come from Committee 1 with amendments proposed on which I shall comment in a moment.

The present resolution reflects three weeks of intensive consideration of our Political Committee. After giving effect to the amendments referred to, it is simple. It seeks first of all a peaceful adjustment of the situation. In aid of that it establishes a Conciliation Commission and calls upon the governments and authorities concerned to seek agreement by negotiations conducted either through the Conciliation Commission or directly with a view to final settlement of all outstanding questions. With respect to the Holy Places it seeks protection and free access in accordance with existing rights and historical practice, and Jerusalem would be given international status. With respect to refugees, repatriation and resettlement would be facilitated.

These, Mr. Chairman, are the outstanding features of the resolution before us and we do not see how any delegations can justifiably reject these three basic features of the resolution. Its terms may not be precisely what any single member state would choose. Many proposals were submitted to the Committee and the result is to an extent composite. In so far as the United States Delegation is concerned, there may be additions, subtractions, and shifts of emphasis that we would like. But because we are dedicated to the ends that are sought, because we believe the means contemplated are basically sound, we support the resolution.

We realize there are some who will find it more difficult than we to follow that course. Their concern is more immediate and imperative than our own. But we hope even they will see the advantage of orderly collective procedure and that they will join to enable the Assembly to implement and give impetus to it.

The United States Delegation had at one time favored spelling out in more detail the principles that should guide the Conciliation Commission and parties in achieving a final settlement. Earlier drafts did in fact contain more detailed recommendations upon specific issues than does the draft now before us. But on such important issues as boundaries and disposition of Arab Palestine, specific recommendations were deleted in Committee. By whom? It was the strongest supporters of claims of Arab states and of claims of Israel

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION ON CONCILIATION COMMISSION

The resolution on the Palestine Conciliation Commission was adopted by the General Assembly on December 11, 1948.

Changes in the text of the resolution as submitted to the General Assembly by Committee 1 and printed in the BULLETIN of December 12, 1948, page 726, are as follows:

Delete first five paragraphs and substitute the following:

"The General Assembly, having considered further the situation in Palestine;" Continue with paragraph "1".

Delete paragraph "2 (C)" and renumber paragraph "2 (D)" to become paragraph "2 (C)".

Change paragraph "3" to read: "A committee of the Assembly consisting of China, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and the United States of America shall present for approval of the Assembly a proposal concerning the names of three states who will constitute the Conciliation Commission;"

Delete following clause from paragraph "10": "in this connection, the conclusions contained in part I, section VIII, paragraph 4 (E) and (F) of the progress report of the U.N. Mediator should be taken into account;"

Delete first paragraph under number "11"; begin number "11" with paragraph starting "Resolves that the refugees wishing", etc.

whose votes combined to produce that result. Analysis of the voting shows we believe that the parties interested have in effect told the Assembly that the remaining issues in Palestine can be dealt with only through the processes of conciliation or negotiation and they do not want the Assembly at this time to attempt to give shape to the settlement. So although the United States had thought it wiser that the Conciliation Commission's effort should be directed into channels somewhat defined

¹ Made on Dec. 11, 1948, and released to the press on Dec. 13.

by the expression of the middle group within the Assembly, we are content to leave out such indications since it seems the parties themselves prefer it thus.

In two respects, however, the Palestine question cannot be left entirely to the immediate parties because important international interests are directly engaged. First, it is of international concern that a settlement should be reached by peaceful means. There has already been too much fighting; there should be no more. The Security Council has declared the Palestine situation a threat to the peace. The interests of every member of the United Nations are thereby directly and urgently involved. Fighting must give way to a truce, truce to armistice, and armistice to final peace.

Secondly, the arrangements for Jerusalem and the Holy Places must take account of the fact that they are impressed with public interest that is world-wide. The sacred shrines of three great world religions should never be treated as though they are of purely private or local concern. We believe the resolution before us adequately recognizes this international concern and that satisfactory arrangements can be made along the lines suggested. With respect to the demilitarization of Jerusalem contemplated by paragraph 8, we understand it to mean that the armed forces of the opposing sides should not use the Holy City as a battleground. But that of course does not exclude adequate police and security protection under demilitarization which the Security Council is requested to arrange.

I now turn to the amendments proposed by seven members in A/189—these amendments we shall support. The preamble would be eliminated. The rather vague injunction to the Commission "to promote good relations" (paragraph 1 (C)) can

be eliminated in view of the more relevant directions contained elsewhere. We favor the election of a Conciliation Commission by the General Assembly preferably on the basis of nominations as proposed by the French amendment (A/800) to paragraph 3.

The specific references to the progress report of the mediator—which are for some psychological obstacles—can be eliminated (paragraphs 10 and 11). The proposed amendments do not impair the main objective, which is the resolution that on the one hand deals adequately with essentials and on the other hand attracts sufficiently broad support so that not only will it be adopted but it can be adopted by a vote which will from the beginning endow our efforts with strong moral authority.

We believe there is pending a great accomplishment. Of course, the primary responsibility devolves upon the parties directly concerned. The General Assembly does not have the power to command them or lay upon them precise injunctions. The General Assembly can, however, express world judgment and if we do that intelligently, considerately, and wisely, then we can greatly influence the future course of events. Also we can, through establishing a Conciliation Commission, make it easier for the parties in interest to come into agreement.

This matter of Palestine has thrown upon the United Nations a very heavy burden. But we should not complain because had it not been for the United Nations a far more grievous burden might have been thrown upon the world. We can, however, now see the possibility of a final settlement. We believe, if the proposed resolution is adopted, it will enable the United Nations to make an important contribution toward that end. We urge, therefore, that the resolution be adopted.

Admission of New Members

STATEMENT BY BENJAMIN V. COHEN IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY¹

U. S. Delegate to the General Assembly

Mr. President, Ten resolutions on the admission of new members adopted by the *Ad Hoc* Committee are now before the Assembly.² These resolutions were exhaustively discussed in that committee. It

will only be necessary for me to say a few words regarding the position of the United States.

Six of these resolutions are almost identical with resolutions adopted by the Assembly last year. Under these resolutions, the Assembly would reaffirm its view that Italy, Portugal, Eire, Finland, and Transjordan, whose admission continues to be barred by the veto of the Soviet Union, are qualified for membership and that the Security Council should reconsider these applications in the light

¹ Made on Dec. 7, 1948, and released to the press by the U.S. Delegation to the Third Regular Session of the General Assembly on the same date.

² U.N. doc. A/761, Nov. 27, 1948, approved by the General Assembly Dec. 18, 1948.

of the Assembly's findings. The Assembly would also reaffirm its view that Austria is a peace-loving state and that her application should also be reconsidered by the Security Council. The United States strongly supports these resolutions reaffirming the General Assembly's view that the applicants named in the resolution are being unwarrantably deprived of membership in the United Nations.

Two of the resolutions submitted to the Assembly relate to the advisory opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice on May 28 pursuant to a request made by the Assembly at its last session. The Court's opinion was to the effect that a state member of the Security Council was not entitled juridically to vote against the admission of admittedly qualified applicants solely because other applicants were not admitted simultaneously. It will be recalled that this was the ground given by the Soviet Union for voting against the admission of Italy and Finland. The two resolutions call the attention of the Assembly to the advisory opinion of the Court, one recommending that the Security Council and the Assembly should act in accordance with the opinion of the Court in voting upon new members, and the other specifically requesting the Security Council to examine, in the light of the opinion, the question of the admission of Italy and Finland. The United States also supports these resolutions. Our Delegation believes that organs of the United Nations should be guided on these questions by the opinion of the Court.

A resolution is also submitted to the Assembly relating to the admission of Ceylon. The application of Ceylon came before the Security Council during the past year. Ceylon's admission, although supported by nine members, was blocked by the veto exercised by the Soviet Union which alleged that the evidence of Ceylon's independence was insufficient. The United States considers the establishment of the sovereign government of Ceylon to be an outstanding example of the orderly progress of a great people from dependent status to full independence. It is curious, to say the least, that some members of the United Nations who so loudly proclaim their solicitude for dependent people should stand in the way of Ceylon's full participation in the life of the community of nations. We hope that the Assembly will express itself in favor of the admission of Ceylon. The United States will continue to support in the General Assembly and the Security Council Ceylon's application for membership in the United Nations.

When the matter of Ceylon was under discussion in the *Ad Hoc* Committee, great efforts were made to draft a resolution to which every member could agree. The Committee postponed action on the original Australian resolution. It appointed a special committee to draft a resolution acceptable

to all. The representative of Poland sat on the subcommittee and helped to draft a compromise resolution. He advocated the passage of the compromise resolution and stated his delegation would vote for it. But a few minutes later, after the Soviet Representative had declared his delegation would not accept the new draft, the Representative of Poland indicated that he would have to abstain from voting. As a result of this astounding reversal, the Committee felt obliged to abandon further efforts to agree on a compromise draft and reverted to the original Australian proposal. If, as we are now advised, there is considerable feeling that the admission of Ceylon may be facilitated by the adoption of the compromise draft, the United States Delegation is prepared to accept it in lieu of the Australian proposal.

There is also submitted to the Assembly a resolution introduced by Sweden requesting the Security Council to reconsider *all* applications for membership taking into account the circumstances in each particular case. In the *Ad Hoc* Committee the United States opposed this resolution. We did so because its adoption was sought *before* the Committee had adopted the resolutions with regard to the admission of qualified applicant states. We feared that its adoption would result in a movement to eliminate the specific resolutions with regard to clearly qualified states unjustly excluded from membership. This movement did develop in the Committee but fortunately was defeated.

Now that all the resolutions are before the Assembly, those specifically recommending the admission of clearly qualified states unjustly excluded, as well as the Swedish resolution recommending a reconsideration of all applications taking into account the circumstances in each particular case, the distinction between the general Swedish resolution and the specific resolutions becomes clear. The United States therefore withdraws its opposition to the Swedish resolution and, taking note of the general sentiment in favor of the resolution, will vote for the resolution as evidence of its willingness to cooperate in good faith in a reexamination of all applications in light of the particular circumstances of each case.

To avoid misunderstanding, however, we wish to state that we do not regard the Swedish resolution as recommending the admission of applicants without regard to Charter requirements. We share the general sentiment expressed in the Swedish resolution in favor of the universality of the United Nations. We feel that the exclusion of states justly entitled to membership under the Charter seriously affects the moral right of the United Nations to speak and act as it was intended, in behalf of the world community of peace-loving, law-abiding nations. But in passing upon the qualification of states for membership we cannot completely ignore the Charter requirements.

The United States has adequately explained the basis for its doubts with regard to the applications of the Mongolian People's Republic, Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary. If we can be satisfied that the Mongolian People's Republic is in fact an independent state, we shall certainly support its application for admission. If we can be satisfied that Albania and Bulgaria are complying with the terms of the General Assembly resolutions on the Greek question, and are observing their treaty obligations, we shall certainly support their applications. If we can be satisfied that Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary are loyally carrying out the terms of their recent treaties of peace—particularly as regards the maintenance of fundamental human rights and freedoms—our objections to their admission will be dispelled. In the *Ad Hoc* Committee we had occasion to note the execution of the Agrarian leader Nicola Petkov for doing no more than to express his honest political convictions and the imprisonment of Kosta Lutchev, the Socialist leader, and his principal associates, for exercising the right of free speech and free assembly. This does not appear to us to evince a

particularly strong desire on the part of the Bulgarian Government to demonstrate its right to represent the people of Bulgaria in the United Nations.

We cannot abdicate our own judgment, but we will not on the matter of membership put our judgment above the judgment of the world community of nations. We have indicated that we will not exercise a veto in regard to the admission of any state which secures the affirmative support of seven members of the Security Council. We have indicated that we will not exercise a veto in regard to the admission of any state which the Assembly determines to be qualified for membership.

We shall not falter in our efforts to insure the admission of every qualified state to this Organization. The moral force and the effectiveness of the United Nations depend on the actions of its members. In the spirit of the Charter, the member states have an obligation to welcome to their ranks every eligible candidate. If they do so, the Organization will eventually achieve substantial universality. It will be, as it should be, a great world community of law-abiding, peace-abiding states.

Discussion of Interim Committee's Report on Promotion of International Political Cooperation

STATEMENT IN AD HOC COMMITTEE BY BENJAMIN V. COHEN¹

U.S. Delegate to the General Assembly

The part of the Interim Committee's report which we are now to consider relates to its study of methods for the promotion of international political cooperation.

Under the terms of its reference the Committee was instructed to consider and report with its conclusions to the General Assembly on "methods to be adopted to give effect to that part of Article 11 (paragraph 1) which deals with general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security and to that part of Article 13 (paragraph 1 (a)) which deals with the promotion of international cooperation in the political field."

Article 13 of the Charter provides that the Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations in various fields. Under paragraph b of this article the Assembly has already in progress a number of programs for promoting

international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields and for assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Under paragraph 1 (a) of article 13—the paragraph embraced in the study of the Interim Committee—the Assembly has already launched a program for encouraging the progressive development and codification of international law. But only with the adoption last year of the resolution on the Interim Committee has the Assembly turned its attention specifically to the discharge of its responsibility of initiating studies for the promotion of international cooperation in the political field.

While history reveals a long record of international political cooperation, the record is marred by the tragic failure of international cooperation in the past to avoid the calamitous test of right by might through ordeal by battle. We have pledged ourselves under the Charter to refrain from the use of force or the threat of force except in defense of law, except in defense of the principles of

¹ Made on Dec. 6, 1948, and released to the press by the U.S. Delegation to the Third Regular Session of the General Assembly on the same date.

the Charter. But if we are to eliminate force in international relations, we must eliminate the causes of war or find other means than force for dealing with the causes of war.

The Charter contains broad principles. While some of them are definite, some of them are vague. The handling of specific disputes in the Security Council may, case by case, give greater content and definiteness to these principles and may throw additional light on the effectiveness of different procedures and techniques for resolving disputes and facilitating international cooperation, but that is a slow process in a rapidly moving world.

There is much to be gained, I think, from realistic studies of the principles of international cooperation in the political field in an atmosphere that is not surcharged by the pressures, prejudices, passions, and interests that cluster about highly controversial disputes, even when the controversies are of relatively minor importance. It is for that reason that the work of the Interim Committee in this field started on a modest basis and in an unobtrusive way merits our interest and continued support.

The United States Delegation is pleased to note that the Assembly in reestablishing the Interim Committee has authorized it to consider systematically, using as a starting point the recommendations and studies of the Interim Committee which are now before us, the further implementation of article 11, paragraph 1, and article 13, paragraph 1 (a) of the Charter.

We cannot of course predict in detail what the results of such a comprehensive survey will be. We do not expect that this survey and study should provide definitive rules and principles which should cover the whole field of pacific settlement and be valid for all time and under all circumstances. Rather it is hoped that the survey and study will make available facts and ideas which will be helpful in the progressive and evolutionary development of pacific settlement within the framework of the Charter.

In continuing its work on this study and survey it is my understanding that the Interim Committee will avail itself of the assistance of the research and scholarly contributions of public and private groups. It has already had valuable assistance from certain studies made by the Secretariat. It should also be able to request aid from the International Law Commission of the Assembly in important aspects of its work.

It is important in our view, however, that the Interim Committee should continue to control the survey and study as a whole. Naturally the Interim Committee, composed of a large body of political representatives, has certain limitations in a task of this sort. The Committee needs, and should be in a position to avail itself of, expert assistance. But nonetheless a political committee conscious of its political responsibilities is neces-

sary to give vitality to the work and to prevent the study and survey becoming excessively theoretical and impractical.

In addition to its general recommendation for the continuance of the survey of the problems of pacific settlement, the Interim Committee has recommended three specific proposals for adoption by the Assembly.

One of them relates to the establishment of a panel from which members of a commission of inquiry or conciliation may be drawn by states or organs of the United Nations. This proposal originated from a joint suggestion of China and the United States to the Committee and is in the form of a draft resolution which may be found in annex IV of the Committee's report. The establishment of the panel would be a means of having readily available a list of individuals of known competence from which a commission could be chosen on short notice. It is a flexible device involving no substantive obligation on the part of any state to use it. It embodies the principle of the uninstructed commission, since members selected from the panel would be chosen on the basis of the contribution which they as individuals might be expected to make and full biographical data would be available to assist members or organs in the selection of panel members. The panel itself would in no sense be an organ—merely a list or registry of names. The plan lends itself for use by the Security Council and other organs of the United Nations and would also be available at all times to states desiring to use it. The employment of the panel being fully voluntary, there would be no conflict with existing treaties providing for peaceful settlement and containing other panel provisions.

Another proposal of the Interim Committee originating from suggestions submitted by the United Kingdom relates to the appointment of a rapporteur or conciliator at an early stage in the consideration of disputes or situations brought to the attention of the United Nations. The proposal is in two parts; one part relates to the Security Council and the other to the General Assembly.

The draft resolution contained in annex III recommends that the Security Council examine the utility and desirability of the practice of appointing a rapporteur or conciliator for a situation or dispute brought to the Council. This is a practice which was successfully used in the Council of the League of Nations and which the Security Council has already found useful in some cases. The proposal is flexible and involves the creation of no machinery. We think the proposed resolution is a constructive suggestion and we urge that this committee recommend its adoption.

Annex II proposes amendments to the rules of the General Assembly so as to introduce a somewhat similar practice in the handling of disputes

or situations brought to the Assembly. Our Government concurred in these proposed amendments when they were suggested in the Interim Committee. We agree with their objective which is to introduce efforts towards conciliation at an early stage in the consideration of disputes before the Assembly. But on further thought we are inclined to believe that it would be premature to attempt to incorporate any particular practice of conciliation into the rules of procedure of the Assembly at this time. The presentation of disputes in the Assembly would not invariably conform with the method of presentation in the Security Council. There would not necessarily be opening statements by the parties in the General Assembly, particularly where one of the parties was not a member of the United Nations. We would prefer to see this proposal put over for further study by the Interim Committee in the course of its future systematic study.

The third specific proposal of the Interim Committee is designed to restore full effect to the general act of 1928 for the pacific settlement of disputes. It is contained in the draft resolution in annex I of the Committee's report. It was introduced by Belgium. The resolution provides a convenient means by which those states which have adhered to this act or may wish to adhere to it may accept a revised act which will replace the references to the League of Nations and its officers with reference to appropriate United Nations organs and officers. The United States, not being a party to the general act, nonetheless supports this proposal in that it will aid other states in rendering effective, between themselves, a pacific settle-

ment treaty. The act provides appropriate means for the parties thereto to fulfil their obligation under article 33 of the Charter to attempt to settle their disputes before coming to the United Nations.

Our Delegation, Mr. Chairman, believes that the Interim Committee has made a commendable start in the study of means of promoting international cooperation in the political field.

The press has few headlines on this work of the Interim Committee. It is the forum in which ideas can be advanced and debated and then withdrawn without involving the prestige of the member or his government. It was the practice not to take a vote which would draw the line sharply upon issues where a substantial division of opinion developed. But it would be a mistake to conclude that these have been theoretical and academic discussions only very indirectly related to the issues which press about us. Already we can see areas in which the gap between the theoretical and the practical will be closed. We can expect improvement in United Nations procedures from practical and objective study of their operation. We can expect the channeling of the interests and abilities of learned societies throughout the world into the studies which are the material with which the Interim Committee must work. Similarly, the Secretariat will be afforded the opportunity for the type of analysis and compilation that will bring to bear the knowledge and experience of many of its members upon these problems. The work of the Interim Committee extends beyond the immediate political dispute to the strengthening and development of the Charter as an instrument of peace and justice.

Discussion of Chilean Proposal Relating to Soviet Wives of Foreigners

STATEMENT BY ERNEST A. GROSS IN LEGAL COMMITTEE¹

Alternate U.S. Representative to the General Assembly

Mr. Chairman, the item proposed by Chile with respect to the Soviet wives of foreigners is a good illustration of the saying that history repeats itself. In the sixteenth century, the Danish Government requested the Russian Foreign Office to allow the wife of the Danish Ambassador, whom he married in Moscow, to leave for Denmark. The Russian Foreign Office rejected this request with the following observation:

"For it is not the custom in our domains for us to give free men in bondage; and this applies not only to the people of our domains, but also to those of others who reside in our domains; that woman is of our domain, and it would be unseemly to give that woman in bondage to your man Sider."

In considering the problem of the prevention by the Soviet Union of Russian wives of foreign nationals from leaving Soviet territory, are we to conclude that the Soviet Union still clings to this sixteenth century conception? To most of us the right of a wife to accompany her husband wherever he may go is so basic that we cannot understand how any government could oppose it. Yet let me

¹ Made on Dec. 1, 1948, and released to the press by the U.S. Delegation to the Third Regular Session of the General Assembly on the same date. Mr. Gross is Legal Adviser for the Department of State.

outline briefly the record of the Soviet Union in cases in which the United States has an interest.

From the time of the recognition of the Soviet Government by the United States in November 1933 to the present time, no more than 50 Soviet wives of American citizens have been permitted to leave the Soviet Union and there now remain 350 Soviet wives and 65 Soviet husbands of American citizens who have applied for permission to depart from the U.S.S.R. Of this group 97 are wives of American war veterans.

Since 1945, the United States Embassy in Moscow has repeatedly taken up the question of the Soviet wives of American citizens with officials of the Soviet Foreign Office. A number of official communications addressed by the United States Government to the Soviet Government have remained unanswered. In April and June of 1947, the Embassy in Moscow requested from the Soviet Foreign Office assistance in permitting the departure from the Soviet Union of the wives of American war veterans. In these cases almost all of the individuals were married to American citizens before World War II in territories which were not then incorporated in the Soviet Union. Soviet citizenship was conferred on these wives without their specific application by blanket decrees which gave Soviet citizenship to persons residing in those territories taken over by the Soviet Union. On June 11, 1947, Mr. Malik replied on behalf of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that "The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. cannot render any assistance to the Embassy in this matter". The last communication which the United States Government has addressed to the Soviet Union on this subject was sent on February 14, 1948, and to this date remains unanswered.

It is known that within recent months the Soviet authorities have advised many Soviet wives in Moscow whose husbands have returned to the United States that they should obtain divorces and abandon any idea of joining their husbands in the United States.

It is difficult to conceive of a violation of the fundamental human rights of family and marriage more flagrant than the action of a government in preventing the unity of the family by prohibiting the wife from departing from its territory and additionally to advise divorce as the only alternative.

We find it moreover very difficult to reconcile this record of the Soviet Government with the position that Government has taken on the subject of marriage in this General Assembly. The Soviet Representative in Committee 3 only several weeks ago introduced the following amendment to article 14 of the draft International Declaration of Human Rights: "Men and women shall enjoy equal rights both *during* marriage and when divorced." This amendment has been incorporated into article

14, which Committee 3 has approved by a vote of 37 to 3, with 3 abstentions.

The Soviet Representative spoke eloquently and at length in Committee 3 in support of his amendment. In the meeting of Committee 3 on November 6, he said that "the Preamble to the Charter expressly declared the equality of the rights of men and women. To achieve that equality is one of the main aims of the United Nations. The U. S. S. R. Delegation has always advocated the fullest and most consistent equality between men and women."

On November 8, the Representative of the Soviet Union speaking in Committee 3 said, "that the Committee must take all the necessary steps to insure absolute equality between men and women."

He further said that "the purpose of his amendments was not to encourage divorce but to insure the equality of husband and wife during marriage and in the case of divorce as well as the effective protection of the family by society and by the state".

How can a wife enjoy equal rights with her husband during marriage if she does not have the same freedom as her husband to travel and to live where they choose? What is the Soviet concept of "effective protection of the family by the state"? That a government should prevent a wife from joining her husband and should advise her to get a divorce?

The importance of the right of a wife to accompany her husband has been emphasized by the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. During its 1948 session, this Commission forwarded to the Economic and Social Council an observation noting with satisfaction that the draft Declaration of Human Rights contained a provision declaring the right of freedom of choice of one's spouse. In this connection, the Commission suggested that this right cannot be fully guaranteed unless it is recognized that individuals have the right to leave their country on marriage and to reside with the other partner in any country from which they cannot lawfully be excluded. In consequence of these observations, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution deploring "these legislative or administrative provisions which deny to a woman the right to leave her country of origin and reside with her husband in any country".

Mr. Chairman, I think the Committee should know that the Soviet policy towards Soviet wives of foreigners is but one aspect of the general Soviet policy with respect to the right of travel and residence. In order that the committee may fully appreciate the gravity of the situation from the standpoint of fundamental human rights, I submit the following facts for the record.

In September 1948, there were on record in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow 5,481 cases of persons who had expressed a desire to travel to the United States from the Soviet Union since 1940. Of this

number, 3,481 were applicants for immigration visas into the United States with no claim to American citizenship. Only 27 persons in this immigration category who were regarded as Soviet citizens have been successful in obtaining exit visas since July 1945.

Among the persons residing in the Soviet Union and desirous of departing therefrom are many with valid claims to American citizenship. Nevertheless these persons have been refused Soviet exit visas. Among them are 108 persons whose American citizenship has been approved by the Department of State and who have no claim whatsoever to Soviet citizenship. Another group of 89 are under detention in the Soviet Union. Of this group the United States citizenship of 31 has been verified and the cases of the remaining 58 who are believed on the basis of available evidence to be American citizens are under investigation by the Department of State. The Soviet Government has refused to inform the United States Government of the nature of the charges against these persons and the United States diplomatic officers have not been permitted to interview them. Other persons desiring to leave the Soviet Union include 248 who possess both American and Soviet citizenship, 439 whose claims to American citizenship are considered valid but whose status under United States and Soviet laws awaits final verification, and 1,270 possessing dual nationality whose American citizenship claims have not yet been verified.

Therefore, as of January 1, 1948, there were residing in the Soviet Union 826 persons claiming American citizenship who have been prevented from proceeding to the United States by the action or inaction of the Soviet Government. Since 1940, a total of no more than 12 persons in dual national status with claims to American citizenship have been accorded exit visas by the Soviet Union.

It is well known that the attitude of the Soviet Government toward individuals differs in marked respect from that held by most other nations. The Soviet citizen within his own country is subject to innumerable controls. The system of internal passports in effect in the Soviet Union prevents the Soviet citizen from free choice of residence. At the same time he is prevented from travel abroad; in almost no case is a Soviet citizen ever given an exit permit to travel abroad for personal reasons. Therefore the prevention of Soviet wives of foreigners from leaving the Soviet Union is consistent with the conception of the state's absolute control over the individual held in that country.

In this connection, I should like to refer again to the draft Declaration of Human Rights. While we know that this Declaration is not intended to be a statement of rules of law binding upon members of the United Nations, I think most of us agree that all members of the United Nations should strive to promote respect for the rights and free-

doms set forth in the Declaration and also should strive to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance. Now Committee 3 has recently approved by a vote of 37 to 0, with 3 abstentions, an article 11, which reads:

"1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.

"2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country."

We are very sorry indeed, Mr. Chairman, that at this time, when the General Assembly is about to proclaim the basic principles of human rights and freedoms "as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations", a member of this organization is pursuing policies so completely inconsistent with these principles. In particular, we regard the Soviet policy toward the Soviet wives of foreigners as showing the most flagrant disregard of the fundamental human rights of family and marriage.

The United States therefore condemns this violation by the Soviet Union of fundamental human rights and hopes that the Government of the Soviet Union will recognize its obligations under the Charter to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, by permitting those Soviet wives of foreigners to join their husbands.

The Soviet Union has argued that article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter precludes this Committee from considering the problem. It must be clear to everyone that this provision of the Charter could not possibly apply to the case of the Chilean Ambassador's daughter-in-law. Every law student knows that questions of diplomatic privileges and immunities are among the most fundamental in international law. From earliest times, relations between states have been founded on the mutual recognition of certain rights and privileges for those who represent a sovereign state. The question of specifying those rights and privileges is one for international and not national decision. My Delegation deplores the fact that the Soviet Government rejected proposals by the Chilean Government that the case of the Ambassador's daughter-in-law be submitted to the Arbitration Tribunal or to the International Court of Justice, of which both Chile and the Soviet Union are members.

We also feel that article 2, paragraph 7, does not preclude this Committee from considering the many cases of Soviet wives prohibited from leaving the Soviet Union. In our view, the General Assembly has the right, under article 10, to discuss this matter of violation of human rights. Moreover I should like to remind the Soviet Delegate that his Government has found no difficulty in

discussing the human-rights problems of other countries on many occasions in the General Assembly.

I will reserve the right to speak again in connection with the detailed drafting of whatever resolution the Committee may decide to adopt. In conclusion, however, I should like to affirm that my Delegation agrees in principle with the Delegation of Chile that the acts of the Soviet Union in deny-

ing the right of the wives, both of diplomats and of foreign citizens, to depart from its territory violate the fundamental principles of the Charter.

The international community will attain solidarity and strength on the basis of universal respect for international law and the fundamental human rights. I hope that the Soviet Union will recognize its responsibilities under the Charter to work toward the attainment of these objectives.

Adjournment of the General Assembly in Paris

STATEMENT BY JOHN FOSTER DULLES¹

Acting Chairman, U.S. Delegation to the General Assembly

Historians will, I think, refer to this session as the Human Rights Assembly. We have met in a country where the Declaration of the Rights of Man was inspired. We have met on a continent which has seen mankind's greatest struggle against tyranny. And we have met at a time when the paramount issue is the preservation of human freedom. Time and place are combined to welcome actions which will give immortality to this Assembly: adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Furthermore we have given historic support to this Declaration by approving a convention on genocide and by taking many concrete actions showing our fidelity to high principles of the Charter.

Only one element is needed to make this moment a source of great hope for all mankind: The loyal fulfilment of the decisions which we together make and the earnest respect for international judgments here expressed. This element is absolutely essential to orderly international life. Only thus can we enhance the authority of international decisions. Only thus can we build the authority of the United Nations.

Most of the problems we have faced here have been the direct result of the failure to hold to the determination we jointly expressed in the Charter to practice tolerance and live together as good neighbors. That is the root cause of our failures. It is the threat to our successes. Nevertheless, debates here have revealed increasing unity among the great majority of the member states. They

have also helped eliminate those dangers to peace which arise from miscalculation. It is perfectly clear an aggressor can no longer hope to vanquish his victims one by one.

Any aggressor will have to count on solid and not divided resistance. That is a detriment to war and a fact that should dispel the fear that tends to paralyze the will to recovery and the determination to work for peace. Therefore, I say, let's stop speculating about the next war.

I could not close these remarks without expressing my Delegation's deep appreciation for the warm and generous hospitality extended to us by the Government and by the people of France. I feel also that a special word of gratitude is due also to the members of the secretariat whose devoted service is as unflagging as it is indispensable.

We adjourned tonight and we leave France. But we leave with renewed determination to go on to discharge our Charter obligations and fulfil the aspirations of our peoples. Only by full collective action can we obtain the strength, stability, and unity which can make this era one of peaceful production, of new intellectual achievement, and universal respect for the fundamental rights of freedom. Such an era is possible. History may prove it had its beginning here at this Human Rights Assembly. The promise of the future is a challenge to all men of good will.

¹ Made at the closing meeting of the General Assembly on Dec. 12, 1948, and released to the press on Dec. 13.

CORRECTION: The *Ad Hoc* Political Committee's resolution on admission of Austria to the United Nations is given in its entirety in the BULLETIN of December 19, 1948, page 754. Footnote 1 on this page should read, "U.N. doc. A/AC.24/30, Nov. 27, 1948; adopted by *Ad Hoc* Political Committee on Nov. 27, 1948."

Two Years' Activity of the International Children's Emergency Fund

BY MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT IN COMMITTEE III¹

U.S. Representative to the General Assembly

As far back as a year ago, the Assembly passed a resolution in which it expressed its satisfaction with "the concrete work already accomplished by the Fund". At its most recent session, the Economic and Social Council likewise took favorable action regarding the Children's Fund.

The General Assembly launched the Children's Fund two years ago. But it was only about a year ago—after the complicated business of buying, shipping, and distributing of special supplies for mass feeding of children—that the Fund began actually to dispense milk and cod liver oil to children in devastated countries of Europe. Since then, the Fund has been bringing positive help steadily to what we should perhaps consider the most important part of the populations of those countries.

UNICEF—as the organization is now familiarly called—has been providing nearly four million children in Europe in the neediest areas with a daily supplement of protective food, composed mainly of milk, special processed meat, and fish oil rich in vitamins. Twenty-five countries have contributed money, supplies, or services. Twenty countries have already been the recipients of Children's Fund benefits, and eleven others are actively developing programs for UNICEF assistance in addition to British territories in the Far East. Twenty-six countries are on the Executive Board of the Fund. Contributions have come in the form of currency, cod-liver oil, wool, labor to make raw hides or leather into children's shoes, transportation of supplies, and a thousand and one different services. This has been a work of cooperation of the first importance, not only for its immediate objectives, but as an example of the way we can all work together once we agree on a purpose. Naturally, the determination to help the coming generation in devastated areas through a time of acute emergency has been a cause of great appeal.

More than 148 million pounds of powdered milk, over 30 million pounds of fish oils and fats, 51½ million pounds of canned meat and fish and 10 million pounds of other foods have moved through UNICEF channels for use in Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and China.

Enlargement of the scope of UNICEF activity

¹ Excerpts from a statement made on Dec. 2, 1948, and released to the press by the U.S. Delegation to the General Assembly on the same date.

has taken place recently in several ways. First, the original feeding program has been augmented by an antituberculosis campaign using in Europe the new BCG serum now produced in quantity in Denmark, a country which has donated large amounts of serum to the Fund. About 40 million children in Europe are being tested, and all who react negatively—estimated to be only about 15 million unfortunately—are receiving the inoculation, which protects them for two or three years as they go back to their families in areas where tuberculosis has become practically epidemic as a result of the war. Other medical campaigns are directed against venereal disease in children and against malaria, and the DDT used for malaria control has been found—through a happy accident—to reduce infant mortality in a spectacular degree.

Secondly, UNICEF has been able to follow up its policy that these emergency measures should utilize and strengthen "permanent child health and welfare programmes". For example, the Fund accepted the offer of the French Government to conduct for UNICEF a child-health-and-welfare training program at the University of Paris, and offers of other training programs in Sweden and Switzerland. It has allocated 2 million dollars for equipment to increase production of milk powder within countries where this step would provide both emergency and long-term benefits for child health.

In the third place, the Fund has been expanding its geographical scope of operations to far-flung regions of the East outside China—to include Indonesia, Indochina, Siam, the Philippines, United Kingdom territories, Burma, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and also North Africa. From Latin America, two doctors have gone to Europe for study on fellowships arranged by the Fund, in order to apply the new antituberculosis methods widely for the benefit of children in the Western Hemisphere. A UNICEF nutritionist has been acting as consultant in Latin America on problems of child nutrition and school feeding and has made a survey tour and reported on child health and nutrition in Paraguay, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia. About three weeks ago, the Executive Director of the Fund wrote the governments of all twenty Latin American Republics in response to a request to explain in detail the medical and technical programs of UNICEF which might be most suitable and helpful for application in those

countries. Mexico, among other countries, has recently applied for assistance through a BCG antituberculosis program. A new and unusual call for help came last August on behalf of Arab and Jewish refugees in Palestine. Responding instantly to this appeal, the Fund first made available about half a million dollars of its resources for a two-months' emergency program in Palestine. Less than a month after the Executive Board acted, the first UNICEF supplies from overseas reached Beirut for distribution through Palestine. Last September the progress report of the mediator on Palestine already stated: "This allocation . . . has served as the *foundation* for the program of immediate relief." A few weeks ago, reviewing the initial UNICEF operations and the outlook for the winter in Palestine, the Executive Board decided to devote 6 million dollars more to this work.

The success of the Children's Fund has been outstanding enough to justify an examination of the kind of organization it is and the principles on which it operates. In the original resolution, which I have already mentioned, the Assembly decided that "the Fund shall consist of any assets made available by UNRRA, or any voluntary contributions made available by governments, voluntary agencies, individuals or other sources." So far, much of the greatest part of the Fund's resources has been provided by UNRRA and by governments. At a recent meeting of the Executive Board, it was reported that out of a total of more than 100 million dollars of resources, actual or reasonably to be anticipated, only about 8 million dollars had not come from governments and from UNRRA.

UNICEF has maintained important principles. First, supplies going to each country must, in a general way, be matched by supplies or services provided within that country itself, from its own resources. Another principle is that distribution of UNICEF supplies or other assistance should be "on the basis of need, without discrimination because of race, creed, nationality status, or political belief." That appears in the original resolution. Again, receiving countries must submit satisfactory reports on the use of UNICEF aid, and the Fund asks that due recognition be given within receiving countries to the United Nations character of its assistance. My Government holds that we should recall and reaffirm these principles today. We are gratified by the evidence that there has been a concerted attempt to follow them as closely as possible in administering the trust of the Children's Fund. This has been no easy task, requiring a far-flung field staff to provide liaison with local authorities and to work with both governmental and nongovernmental groups having responsibility for distribution of the Fund's resources.

Looking back to the day two years ago when the Fund was created, it will be remembered that at that time the work of most specialized agencies

now associated with the United Nations was to a large extent in its infancy, or had not started at all. Only in the last few months has the World Health Organization formally come into existence. It is natural, therefore, to consider means by which the Children's Fund and the specialized agencies—such as the WHO and FAO and UNESCO—can best reinforce each other's work on behalf of children. At the very beginning of the UNICEF feeding program, one notices the excellent example of joint action with the WHO and FAO to select particular foods for needy groups of children to be assisted in the distressed areas. This decision took into account questions of nutrition, availability of foods during the period of acute shortage, as well as procurement, shipping, and distribution.

It may be well to point out that, while most of the specialized agencies are principally advisory in character and their funds are largely for administrative purposes, the Children's Fund is a *supply* organization with money to buy milk and medicine, as well as to provide general administration. The importance of keeping these distinctions clear and the operating relations as precise as possible explains why my Government views with approval the establishment by the Children's Fund and the WHO of a Joint Health Committee, and why we went so far as to introduce the paragraph in the resolution of the Economic and Social Council which "notes with approval the arrangements for cooperation which have been achieved by the World Health Organization and the International Children's Fund".

While the United States has always taken the closest interest in the work of the Fund, as shown by its membership on the Executive Board and the various committees, and has followed the day-to-day operations with care, perhaps the greatest evidence of support has been the very definite fact that we have appropriated 75 million dollars to the Fund. Of this sum, about 48 million dollars has already been made available to the Children's Fund, according to the terms of the appropriation. Roughly speaking, these terms provide that for every \$28 contributed by other countries, the United States will contribute \$72, up to the full 75 million dollars.

In order to engage the 27 million dollars or so which has not yet been drawn on by the Fund, some 10 million dollars are needed for other countries. However, the report of the Fund's Executive Board mentions, not 10 million dollars, but 20 million dollars in this connection. Undoubtedly, this refers by implication to an additional 25 million dollars which has already been authorized by the United States Congress but has not been appropriated. Just to avoid any possible misunderstanding, I would like to explain that it would be prejudging the action of Congress to assume that this additional 25 million dollars will, in fact, be appropriated.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Inter-American Conference on Rehabilitation of the Crippled and Disabled

BY MICHAEL J. SHORTLEY

Chairman, United States Delegation

The First Inter-American Conference on Rehabilitation of the Crippled and Disabled was held at Mexico City from July 18 to 24, 1948. It was sponsored by the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples (formerly the International Society for Crippled Children) and was under the auspices of the Mexican Government through its Department of Public Health and Welfare. The International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, domiciled in the United States, has for its purpose to promote, generally, the welfare of the crippled throughout the world.

Although this was the first Inter-American Conference, four World Congresses of the Society had previously been held. The First World Congress under the auspices of the Society took place at Geneva in 1924, with subsequent Congresses at The Hague (1932), Budapest (1936), and London (1939). The convening of these World Congresses was suspended during the war, but a fifth World Congress is now being planned. Greece, Italy, Sweden, and Czechoslovakia are being considered by the Society as possible sites.

Several official and unofficial agencies in the Americas participated in the Conference. Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Puerto Rico, Spain, the United States, and Uruguay were among the nations represented. The United Nations also sent representatives.¹

The Opening Plenary Session

The introductory address was made by Dr. Juan Farill, president of the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, who traced the history of the founding of the International Society for the Welfare of Crippled Children by Edgar Allen in the United States.

Dr. Farill made a strong plea for the prevention of injuries and stated that prevention is more important than rehabilitation.

Dr. Farill pointed out that conditions in Latin America, with the exception of a few nations, are tragic. Some Latin American countries are without a single specialist in orthopedic surgery, and

others do not have this service in their hospitals. In some, orthopedics is not taught in the universities.

Labor legislation, said Dr. Farill, should provide that all those workers who suffer a definite incapacitation should be compensated mainly by occupational rehabilitation. Besides this rehabilitation, there would or would not be granted, as might be decided, a financial indemnification taking into consideration the time lost by the worker and the economic disadvantage he might suffer in this new employment in comparison with the old. The speaker then called for legislation in each country to provide for prevention of disabilities and for the maximum physical recuperation, the education, the vocational training, and remunerative employment of every cripple without distinction not only as to race, nationality, or religion, but also without distinction as to political partisanship or the social or economic position of the invalid.

The aims of the Conference as stated by the Society were "(a) To initiate and promote rehabilitation services in Latin America; (b) To help them organize in a modern way; (c) To know the real condition of the crippled in every country of this Continent and the means which are available for their rehabilitation; (d) To adopt a minimum five-year program for this purpose in Latin America; (e) To promote official and public in-

Officers

President: Dr. Juan Farill, Mexico

President Elect: Dr. Henry H. Kessler, U.S.A.

Secretary-General: Bell Greve, U.S.A.

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Africa: Mrs. Andrew Kerr, Union of South Africa

Asia: Lady Abrahams, Ceylon

Europe: Sir Geoffrey K. Peto, K.B.E., England, and Dr. Paul Guildal, Denmark

North America: Col. E. W. Palmer, U.S.A., and R. W. Hopper, Canada

South America: Dr. J. M. Jorge, Argentina

¹ For a list of the United States Delegates to this meeting, see BULLETIN of July 25, 1948, p. 122.

terest, cooperation of official and private agencies and improve institutional relationships among countries of this Hemisphere."

The official inauguration address was given by Dr. Rafael C. Gamboa, Secretary of Public Health and Welfare of the Mexican Government, who extended a hearty welcome to the delegates.

The Scope of the Conference

More than fifteen formal papers were presented at the plenary sessions. They covered varied aspects of the field of rehabilitation and included addresses on the subjects of employment of the handicapped, the diagnostic clinic for rehabilitation, vocational education and rehabilitation of the disabled in Puerto Rico, social rehabilitation of the crippled, rehabilitation centers in Latin America, public understanding of work for cripples, education for crippled children in the United States, principles of administration of programs for crippled children, convalescent care for children, practical considerations on legislation for crippled children, and vocational rehabilitation.

The section meetings covered subjects such as rehabilitation of the blind, labor accidents, orthopedics, educational and vocational rehabilitation, social service in rehabilitation, therapy rehabilitation, and orthopedic nursing.

The Closing General Assembly

On the last afternoon of the Conference, Dr. José Luis Bado, of Uruguay, presented a series of resolutions outlining a minimum five-year program for adoption by the delegates. These resolutions were presented in an address entitled "Assistance to the Handicapped is an Obligation Pertaining to the State".

The principal theme of Dr. Bado's address was that the care of the handicapped should be imposed by law. He also made a strong plea for compulsory reporting of all handicapped cases by physicians, teachers, and parents to an institute created for the rehabilitation of the disabled. He advocated that all employees of the government and of private enterprises (industrial, commercial, banking) be obliged to take part in an "accident insurance" to the extent of 4 percent of their salary.

Dr. Bado visualized also as a part of this minimum five-year program a technical board connected with the rehabilitation institute which would organize recuperating and rehabilitating centers, including:

- (a) Diagnostic clinics;
- (b) Specialized surgical services;
- (c) Offices for prosthesis;
- (d) Clinics where the use of orthopedic appliances would be taught;
- (e) Workshops for rehabilitation and reeducation;

- (f) Departments of social service which would also have charge of finding places in the community for the rehabilitated.

The resolutions as originally presented provoked considerable discussion from delegates of almost all the nations. After free discussion of each of the resolutions, there was unanimous agreement on 18 resolutions.

Resolutions Adopted

The work of the Conference culminated in these resolutions, which constitute the final act:

1. Rehabilitation shall not be considered a charity but shall be regarded as the right of every disabled person in the Americas.

2. The state as the highest authority of society has the obligation to serve the disabled regardless of age, sex, race, color, or religious or political affiliation.

3. The right of disabled persons to receive a complete range of rehabilitation services shall be universal.

4. Nations not having a well developed plan for rehabilitation should create a comprehensive plan for a rehabilitation program, in accordance with national possibilities.

5. Specialized centers shall be established for the purpose of rehabilitating disabled persons, and programs designed to prevent disablement shall be initiated.

6. Concerning the establishment of specialized rehabilitation centers, it is recommended that such centers have for their purpose physical and educational recuperation and vocational and socio-economic rehabilitation, with psychiatric care included. Such centers shall be under the jurisdiction of designated authority and shall have as their aim the return of the rehabilitated individual to society.

7. Each nation should initiate, organize, or intensify accident prevention campaigns and establish a broad public educational program as to the causes of disability.

8. In all industrial accidents, the insurance company or agency, whether it is state or private, shall first provide for the rehabilitation of the injured. Any money involved shall be to compensate for remaining disabilities and shall be in the nature of a life-long retirement plan.

9. A system for the reporting of disabilities shall be established in all nations.

10. Reports of disabilities shall be received by a Technical Board which shall have the responsibility of determining the possibility of rehabilitation.

11. For disabled persons who cannot be rehabilitated, there shall be provided proper convalescent homes or other such facilities or, if necessary, life-long aid in the disabled individual's own home, if the home is suitable.

12. The exploitation of cripples is condemned and it is urged that all legal means shall be used to discourage and prevent such exploitation.

13. It is recommended that compulsory study in orthopedic surgery and physical medicine, as well as special courses for nurses, affiliated technicians, orderlies and others necessary and needed in the program of rehabilitation, be established in universities and teaching hospitals.

14. Each nation should provide workshops for the production of prostheses and orthopedic braces according to

ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

up-to-date and scientific standards and for the training of mechanics and workers in such trades.

15. Nations are encouraged to foster the interchange of specialists and technicians, with the hope that postgraduate courses will be steadily developed for technical advancement.

16. Nations shall establish fellowships and scholarships for persons who desire to secure advanced training and are equipped for additional study in any one of the special services concerned with the entire welfare of the disabled and crippled person.

17. Private national agencies shall cooperate with other

national organizations and it is recommended that they seek affiliation with the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples.

18. It is recommended that handicapped children be educated under the usual school system and in regular classes insofar as it is to the best advantage of the children, or in special classes, when such classes meet most adequately the needs of the child.

The Conference was adjourned after the presentation of Dr. Henry Kessler, of the United States, as the new president of the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples.

Clarification of Press Policy Relating to FEC Deliberations

STATEMENT BY MAJOR GENERAL FRANK R. MCCOY¹

Chairman, Far Eastern Commission

The Soviet member of the Far Eastern Commission has issued a statement to the press concerning action taken by the Commission on a Soviet proposal regarding the level of economic life in Japan. It is not the custom of the Commission to publicize those measures which are proposed and considered but fail of agreement among its members. It was my understanding that this custom would be followed in this case. The Soviet member has nevertheless made public the fact that his proposal was rejected and has commented on the views of the opposing majority. Under these unusual circumstances, I feel it is my duty as Chairman, with the express authorization of a majority of the members, to clarify the situation to the public on the basis of Commission records which have been accepted by all members.

The Soviet proposal was that the Commission should adopt the following policy:

1. No limitations should be imposed upon the restoration and development of peaceful Japanese industry which seeks to satisfy the needs of the Japanese population, nor upon the development of exports in accordance with the needs of Japan's peaceful economy.

2. The revival and creation of Japanese war industry should be prohibited and there should be established, for a period of several years, a control over the fulfillment of this decision, to be exercised by the powers most interested in preventing a new Japanese aggression.

¹ Made on Dec. 10, 1948, and released to the press by the Commission on the same date. General McCoy is U.S. Representative on the Commission.

² BULLETIN of Mar. 17, 1946, p. 431.

After extended deliberations in which all members of the Commission participated, it developed that a majority opposed this proposal for the following reasons:

1. The first paragraph of the Soviet proposal was regarded by other members as vague or as unnecessary since no limitations on the development of Japanese peaceful industry had ever been adopted or even considered by the Commission. On the contrary, the effect of all established policies of the Commission has been to permit such development without hindrance.

2. The second paragraph of the Soviet proposal, as interpreted by its author to call for international control over war industries in Japan beyond the conclusion of a Japanese peace treaty, was regarded by other members as falling outside the jurisdiction of the Commission, which is not concerned with the post-treaty period.

While the press policy approved by the Far Eastern Commission in 1946 permits members of the Commission to make individual statements to the press,² it has been the custom of members during the ensuing two and one-half years to refrain from exercising this privilege in the interests of continuing cooperation. In view of the public statement of the Soviet member of the Commission in which comment was made on the views of other members, I consider it incumbent on me as Chairman to suggest that other members need not, in this instance, feel obliged to adhere to the custom of refraining from the issuance of individual statements. Members of the Commission should therefore feel at liberty to express their views publicly on this important matter which has been considered by the Commission.

Announcement of Intention To Enter Into Tariff Negotiations In April 1949

The Interdepartmental Trade Agreements Committee on December 17 issued formal notice of intention to negotiate with Colombia and Liberia for reciprocal reduction of tariff and other trade barriers and for accession of those countries to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade concluded by the United States and 22 other countries at Annecy, France, on October 30, 1947. Colombia and Liberia will join with 11 other countries in the negotiations scheduled to begin at Geneva on April 11, 1949. The Trade Agreements Committee notice was accompanied by publication of lists of articles on which United States tariff concessions might be considered in the negotiations with Colombia and Liberia.

The Trade Agreements Committee also published on December 17 supplementary lists of articles on which United States tariff concessions might be considered in the forthcoming negotiations with 9 of the 11 countries regarding which notice of intention to negotiate was given and lists were published by the Committee on November 5, 1948. Those countries are: Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Peru, Sweden, and Uruguay. No supplementary lists have been issued for the remaining two countries, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

No United States tariff concessions will be considered, in the forthcoming negotiations, on any article not appearing on one of the lists published November 5, or on one of the lists published on December 17, unless it is subsequently included in a future supplementary list. These lists are published in advance of the negotiations, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 10004 of October 5, 1948.¹

In the case of articles with respect to which imports from Cuba are entitled to preferential treatment, a modification of the rate in the negotiations will involve the elimination, reduction, or continuation of the preference, perhaps with an adjustment or specification of the rate applicable to the Cuban product. The situation will be comparable in the case of products on which the United States enjoys a preference in Cuba and with respect to which Cuba might negotiate with any other country.

The interdepartmental Committee for Reciprocity Information also announced that public hearings in connection with products appearing on the lists published December 17 and with U.S. exports to countries with which the U.S. intends to nego-

tiate, will open January 25, 1949; applications to appear at those hearings and written briefs and statements will be received until January 18, 1949. These hearings are held under section 4 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, as amended, which provides that any interested person shall have opportunity to present his views on any proposed trade agreement before its conclusion. Executive Order No. 10004 designates the Committee for Reciprocity Information as the agency to receive these views and to transmit them to the interdepartmental trade-agreements organization.

The lists of products made public have been transmitted by the President to the Tariff Commission as is required by the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1948. Under that act the Commission must investigate, hold hearings, and report to the President in not more than 120 days, with regard to each item on the lists: (1) the extent to which United States tariff or other import restrictions may be reduced without causing or threatening serious injury to a domestic industry producing like or similar articles; and (2) what, if any, additional import restrictions are required in order to prevent such injury.

The Tariff Commission has announced hearings on the articles covered in the lists, to run concurrently with the hearings of the Committee for Reciprocity Information. Information submitted to the Tariff Commission, other than that accepted by the Commission as confidential, will be made available to the trade-agreements organization through the Committee for Reciprocity Information. Therefore, persons not wishing to present any information in addition to that which they present to the Tariff Commission may, but need not, appear before the Committee for Reciprocity Information. However, persons wishing to present additional information concerning possible import concessions, or views with respect to export concessions to be obtained by the United States, should appear before the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

Inclusion of a given article on any of the lists published November 5 or December 17 does not necessarily mean that a concession will be made on that article. The Trade Agreements Committee will make its recommendations to the President only after the trade-agreements organization has studied all the information received from the Tariff Commission and from the Committee for Reciprocity Information, as well as all other avail-

¹ 13 Fed. Reg. 5851.

(Continued on page 809)

Exchange of Persons With Eastern European Countries

REPLY OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

December 10, 1948

DEAR DR. BRANSCOMB:¹

The recommendations of the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange concerning educational exchanges with the countries of eastern Europe have been referred to me by the Secretary's office. We have studied the recommendations carefully.² The Commission's views coincide with United States foreign policy objectives. The Department will emphasize in its operations the methods recommended by the Commission for reaching these objectives. We are taking immediate steps to put your recommendations into effect.

Specifically, the Department agrees that free interchange of persons and ideas on a world-wide basis must be the long range objective of this program. We concur in your view that the effectiveness of Government-supported exchanges under Public Law 402 with certain eastern European countries is highly questionable as long as their governments remain unwilling to cooperate. Therefore such exchanges will not be established at this time. The Department keenly regrets that it is impossible at present to establish world-wide exchange programs on a reciprocal basis.

The Department will continue, however, to assist reputable American state, local and private organizations in promoting educational interchange with parts of the world where there is little understanding of the principles which should underlie such intellectual and cultural relations. This decision follows the Commission's recommendations.

The Department will maintain its vigilance in safeguarding the public safety and the security of our Government and free institutions, as you urged. The Department is in complete agreement with the Commission that it is desirable to restrict the travel of individuals sponsored by organizations generally recognized as subversive. Aliens whose intentions are deemed to be subversive, or who are or have been members of organizations professing such intentions, are considered inadmissible to the United States under our immigration laws. Students and scholars who succeed in

obtaining the permission of Communist-dominated governments to visit the United States for *bona fide* educational, cultural, and scientific purposes will frequently be considered by the United States consuls to be inadmissible under these laws. In such a case, the Attorney General of the United States has the legal authority under the 9th proviso of section 3 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, to authorize temporary entry of an alien otherwise excludable.

A sponsoring agency may petition the Attorney General to exercise his discretionary authority in such cases. The Department will support such a request made by a reputable sponsoring agency in those meritorious cases where the Department believes that the advantages to the United States outweigh the possible disadvantages. Persons for whom entry is requested, however, should furnish evidence of their intent to participate only in activities consistent with the stated purposes of their visit. As the Commission suggests, such representations will be particularly appropriate in the case of international conferences, congresses and other meetings of an educational nature, which normally last only a short time.

We shall support your recommendations of precautions that should be observed when American students study in eastern Europe. The Department will emphasize to sponsoring organizations the desirability of limiting the exchanges to mature students who will be able to evaluate critically their experience in such countries. Upon request, the Department will also try to inform these sponsoring organizations about the conditions in countries to be visited.

The Department intends to make public this exchange of correspondence and to circulate it widely among officers of the Department and the Foreign Service who may be called upon to assist. Any further instructions which are necessary for the guidance of these officers will be issued promptly.

I do not wish to conclude this letter without telling you and the members of the Commission that your recommendations reflect the serious thought you have given to the problems involved in these exchanges. The Department appreciates your advice.

Sincerely yours,

HOWLAND H. SARGEANT
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Public Affairs

Department of State Bulletin

¹ Dr. Branscomb is chairman of the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange.

² See BULLETIN of Oct. 31, 1948, p. 560.

Educational Exchange Agreement With Italy

[Released to the press December 18]

The Republic of Italy and the United States on December 18 signed an agreement under the Fulbright act, putting into operation the program of educational exchanges authorized by Public Law 584, 79th Congress. The announcement was made by the Department of State at a meeting of the Board of Foreign Scholarships appointed by the President to select persons to receive awards under the act.

The agreement with Italy was signed in Rome, with Ambassador James C. Dunn representing the United States and Count Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister, representing the Republic of Italy. George V. Allen, Assistant Secretary of State for public affairs, was present at the signing. The agreement provides for a United States Educational Commission in Italy to assist in the administration of the educational program financed from certain funds resulting from the sale of United States surplus property to that country. The present agreement provides for an annual program of the equivalent of \$1,000,000 in Italian lire for educational purposes. The program will include the financing of "studies, research, instruction, and other educational activities" for U.S. citizens in Italy, and for payment of round-trip travel for Italian nationals wishing to pursue similar activities in the United States.

Information about specific opportunities for American citizens to study, teach, or undertake research in Italy will be made public after the Commission in Italy has held meetings and an initial program can be formulated. Inquiries about these opportunities and requests for application forms should be addressed to the following three agencies: Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York 19, N. Y. (for graduate study); United States Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C. (for teaching in Italian elementary and secondary schools); and the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington 25, D. C. (for teaching at the college level and for post-doctoral research).

Rumania Demands Recall of U.S. Officers; U.S. Calls Charges Contrary to Fact

Rumanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to American Legation at Bucharest

[Released to the press December 11]

December 7, 1948

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Rumania has the honor to bring the following to the attention of the Legation of the United States of America:

December 26, 1948

In view of facts revealed during the trial of a group of plotters, spies and saboteurs which took place before a military tribunal of the capital from October 27 to November 2, the Rumanian Government informs the Legation of the United States of America that it no longer desires the presence in the country of Colonel John R. Lovell, Military Attaché, and Mr. Henry P. Leverich, Counselor of Legation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Rumania consequently requests the Legation of the United States of America to bring to the attention of the Department of State that the Rumanian Government desires their recall to be effected in the shortest possible time.

*U.S. Minister to Rumania (Rudolf E. Schoenfeld)
to Rumanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

[Released to the press December 11]

December 10, 1948

The American Minister presents his compliments to Her Excellency, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Ministry's note of December 7 requesting the recall of Colonel John R. Lovell, United States Military Attaché, and Mr. Henry P. Leverich, Counselor of Legation. The Ministry asserts that the request is based on "facts revealed" during a recent trial of several Rumanians charged with espionage and sabotage.

The American Minister has been instructed by his Government to inform the Rumanian Government that while, in conformity with usual international practice, it is acceding to this request and arranging for the early departure from Rumania of these two officers, it rejects as ridiculous and entirely contrary to fact the grounds upon which the Rumanian Government presumes to base its request for their recall.

Tariff Negotiations—Continued from page 807

able data. Actual making of concessions will depend, of course, on the outcome of the negotiations.

The lists published November 5 and December 17 are based upon the language of the Tariff Act of 1930, but do not show existing rates of duty on the listed products. These rates are shown in *United States Import Duties (1948)* and supplement 1 thereto, published by the Tariff Commission and obtainable from the Tariff Commission, the Department of State, or the Department of Commerce and its regional and district offices.

For a list of products on which U. S. Tariff concessions may be considered, see Department of States press release 1015 of December 17, 1948.

Soviet Union Suspends Repatriation of Japanese From Siberia¹

The repatriation division of General Headquarters, SCAP, announced December 11 receipt of a letter from the Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan, announcing that repatriation of Japanese from Siberia and other Soviet-controlled areas would be suspended until the resumption of navigation in 1949 because of climatic and icing conditions.

The spokesman for this division stated, "the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers was profoundly disappointed to receive this notification of the intended suspension of Japanese repatriation during the ensuing months by which more than 400,000 hapless Japanese are condemned to a fourth winter in Siberia and other Soviet-controlled areas. This action has been undertaken in disregard of repeated offers made by SCAP of assistance in overcoming alleged navigational, climatic, and icing conditions."

The spokesman reemphasized the previous SCAP offers to provide:

(1) Adequate shipping for repatriation of Japanese in increments up to 160,000 persons per month.

(2) Icebreakers and other special facilities. This latest offer was made by SCAP in a letter on October 20, 1948, in order to assist the Soviets in overcoming difficulties allegedly presented by the winter repatriation of Japanese. This letter was never answered.

It was stated that the last regular monthly repatriation list in November realized the release of 37,929 repatriates, 12,071 below the 50,000 quota of the SCAP-Soviet repatriation agreement, thus marking the eighteenth consecutive month that the Soviets have failed to fulfil subject quota.

Following is the Soviet suspension letter received by SCAP on December 8, 1948, addressed to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Chief of Staff, Major General Mueller:

"DEAR GENERAL: This is to confirm the declaration of Captain second rank Yashin made December 3, 1948, to the representative of the Liaison Section, General Headquarters, SCAP, Captain Senka, that repatriation of Japanese, in compliance with paragraph four, section two, Agreement of December 19, 1948, is discontinued due to heavy climatic and icing conditions until navigation season of 1949."

¹ Statement released to the press on Dec. 11, 1948, by SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo. Printed from telegraphic text.

Uprising Overthrows President of San Salvador

[Released to the press December 15]

Reports from the American Embassy in San Salvador indicate that an uprising which occurred in that city on the afternoon of December 14 ended in a few hours with the overthrow of President Salvador Castaneda Castro. The revolt apparently was organized by younger army officers under the leadership of Lt. Col. Manuel Córdova. Martial law and a 10 o'clock curfew are in force. Lt. Col. Córdova has stated that free elections will be held. The Embassy states that no injury to American citizens or damage to their property has been reported.

Congressional Approval of U.S.-Canadian Agreement on Seaway Project To Be Requested

The Acting Legal Adviser to the Chairman of New York Power Authority

[Released to the press December 16]

December 15, 1948

MY DEAR GENERAL WILBY:

Reference is made to your call at the Department and correspondence concerning the application prepared by the Power Authority of the State of New York which it desired to have submitted to the International Joint Commission.

After careful consideration of this matter, this Government is of the opinion that in view of the shortage of power and the need for additional transportation facilities in the St. Lawrence region, it is desirable to renew the request to Congress for approval of the 1941 Agreement between the United States and Canada for construction of the seaway and power projects. Consequently, it would not be appropriate to take further action with respect to the proposed reference of this application to the International Joint Commission.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

JACK B. TATE
Acting Legal Adviser.

Letters of Credence

Uruguay

The newly appointed Ambassador of Uruguay, Señor Dr. Don Alberto Domínguez Cápura, presented his credentials to the President on December 15, 1948. For texts of the Ambassador's remarks and the President's reply, see Department of State press release 1009 of December 15, 1948.

Department of State Bulletin

Continuation of Danger Area Surrounding Eniwetok Proving Ground

[Released to the press by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission December 15]

The United States Atomic Energy Commission on December 15 gave public notice that the danger area, described below, surrounding Eniwetok Atoll will continue to exist until further notice. The danger area was previously prescribed for a period beginning January 31, 1948, to continue throughout the calendar year 1948. Eniwetok Atoll is the site of the Commission's proving ground for routine experiments and tests of atomic weapons.

The area designated as a danger area is bounded as follows:

Beginning with a point at 10°15' north latitude and 160°35' east longitude, north along the meridian of 160°35' east longitude, to a point at 12°45' north latitude, 160°35' east longitude thence east along the parallel of 12°45' north latitude to a point at 12°45' north latitude and 163°55' east longitude, thence south along the meridian of 163°55' east longitude to a point at 10°15' north latitude and 163°55' east longitude thence west to the point of beginning.

Notice of the continued designation of the danger area is being made in air and marine navigational notices.

THE DEPARTMENT

Termination of Advisory Committee on Occupied Areas Affairs

The Advisory Committee for Occupied Areas Affairs (OAC) has been abolished. Information to interested agencies on occupied areas matters and coordination of their advice on the formulation of policy in occupied areas continues to be the responsibility of the Department of State. These relations are maintained through the office of the Assistant Secretary for occupied areas and through the regular liaison channels between departments.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Consular Offices

The American Consulate at Bristol, England, was closed to the public on November 30, 1948.

Until further notice the former Bristol consular district will be divided as follows: Somersetshire to Cardiff; Wiltshire and Berkshire to Southampton; Gloucestershire to Birmingham.

December 26, 1948

PUBLICATIONS

Department of State

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

Shipping: Arrangements and Recommendations of United Maritime Executive Board. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1723. Pub. 3124. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement Between the United States and Other Governments—Dated at London February 11, 1946; entered into force March 3, 1946.

Trade: Application of Most-Favored-Nation Treatment to Areas Under Occupation or Control. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1829. Pub. 3231. 5 pp. 5¢.

Agreement Between the United States and Italy—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Rome June 28, 1948; entered into force June 28, 1948.

Trade: Application of Most-Favored-Nation Treatment to Areas Under Occupation or Control. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1835. Pub. 3233. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement Between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—Effected by exchange of notes signed at London July 6, 1948; entered into force July 6, 1948.

Claims Resulting From Activities of United Military Forces in China. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1776. Pub. 3258. 10 pp. 5¢.

Agreement Between the United States and China—Effected by exchange of notes dated at Nanking October 13, 1947, and March 17, 1948; entered into force March 17, 1948.

American Dead in World War II. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1777. Pub. 3259. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement Between the United States and the Netherlands—Effected by exchange of notes signed at The Hague April 11, 1947; entered into force April 11, 1947.

Germany: Distribution of Reparation, Establishment of Inter-Allied Reparation Agency, Restitution of Monetary Gold. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1797. Pub. 3289. 8 pp. 5¢.

Protocol Between the United States and Other Governments apportioning shares between India and Pakistan under the Agreement of January 14, 1946—Signed at Brussels March 15, 1948; effective from January 24, 1946.

Reciprocal Trade: Quantitative Import Restrictions and Deferment of Payments. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1800. Pub. 3293. 2 pp. 5¢.

Agreement Between the United States and Sweden extending agreement of June 24, 1947, as modified, after June 30, 1948—Effected by exchange of memorandums dated at Washington June 12, 1948; entered into force June 12, 1948.

Trade: Application of Most-Favored-Nation Treatment to Areas Under Occupation or Control. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1820. Pub. 3330. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement Between the United States and Austria—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Vienna July 2, 1948; entered into force July 2, 1948.

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Contributors

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The Department of State

bulletin

VOLUME XIX: Numbers 470-495

July 4-December 26, 1948

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Corrections in Volume XIX

The Editor of the BULLETIN wishes to call attention to the following discrepancies that occurred in printing telegraphic items from the General Assembly in Paris:

In the issue of December 12, 1948, page 728, third paragraph:

In "The United States in the United Nations", it is stated that the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea "will continue to seek means for bringing about the unification of Korea and the integration of all Korean security forces." The text of the resolution establishing a new Commission states that this Commission will "continue the work of the Temporary Commission" but further that the new Commission "shall be regarded as having superseded the Temporary Commission." (See BULLETIN of December 19, 1948, page 760.)

In the issue of December 19, 1948, page 760:

A text of the joint resolution for the new Commission on Korea is here printed. That text was amended to include the Canadian amendment (U. N. doc. A/806, December 12, 1948), a paragraph of which reads as follows:

"In paragraph 4, delete the words 'consisting of the same Member States which composed the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea' and substitute therefor the words 'consisting of the following States: Australia, China, El Salvador, France, India, the Philippines, Syria.'"

The footnote on the same page should read as follows:

² Introduced by the U. S., China, and Australia in Committee I on Dec. 6, 1948, and adopted by the General Assembly on Dec. 12, 1948, after amendment. The text of the documents is contained in U. N. docs. A/788 and A/806.

In the same issue, page 752:

The footnote relating to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should read:

³ Approved by Committee III on Dec. 7, 1948, and by the General Assembly on Dec. 10, 1948.

In the same issue, page 763:

It is stated in "The United States in the United Nations", fifth paragraph, left-hand column, that the Conciliation Commission "will take over the work of acting Palestine mediator Bunche". The resolution states precisely that the Conciliation Commission shall "... assume insofar as it considers necessary in existing circumstances, the functions given to the U. N. Mediator on Palestine by the resolution of the General Assembly of 14 May 1948". (See the issue of December 12, 1948, page 726, and General Assembly modifications printed in the issue of December 26, 1948, page 793. See also U. N. doc. A/807, December 20, 1948.)

Two other corrections in this volume should be noted
In the issue of November 14, 1948, page 613, footnote 3:

The date of the document (U. N. doc. S/1045) should read Oct. 19, 1948, rather than Oct. 19, 1945.

In the issue of December 19, 1948, page 767:

The heading "IRO Preparatory Commission: Seventh Session" should read "IRO Preparatory Commission: Seventh Part of First Session".

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